

## THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE TIMES COMPANY.  
TIMES BUILDING.  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS.  
RICHMOND, VA.

The Daily Times is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5 a year.  
11c Sunday Times—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.  
12c Weekly Times—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.  
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Times Telephone: Business office, No. 515; editorial room, No. 504.  
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## THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

NEW YORK BUREAU, G. M. BRENNAN, MANAGER, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 100 SYCAMORE STREET.

NORFOLK BUREAU, 5 BANK STREET.

LYNCHBURG BUREAU, 823 MAIN STREET.

THE MANCHESTER CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAPERS COMBINED.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1892.

## SIX PAGES.

Southern men who contemplate voting against the Democratic party will do well to read and ponder the following from the letter of Speaker Crisp to the Force Bill.

"It gives to the judges of the United States Circuit Court the power of appointing election officers in the States. It gives the election officers to appoint the power to designate an unlimited number of deputy marshals, who may be employed a number of days prior to each election, at \$5 per day. A thousand or more might be appointed in each congressional district."

"It authorizes the use of the armies of the United States to preserve the peace of the polls. It gives to the judges of the United States courts the power of appointing a canvassing or returning board for each State, who shall certify when the people have elected to Congress."

"It requires the clerk of the House of Representatives to place on the roll of members, elect the names of the persons holding such certificates, so that they may participate as members in the organization of the House."

"It authorizes officers of the United States to exercise and control the registration of voters."

"It authorizes such officers to make a house-to-house canvass to ascertain the legality of any registered voter."

"It provides for the payment of all these officers out of the Federal treasury, and authorizes the employment of many of them for as much as eight days before an election."

"And finally, it makes permanent appropriation of our money for the execution of the law."

Called for the third time to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of Democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence, less than ever, quakes the solemn sense of my responsibility.

If the action of the convention you represent shall be endorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen, I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated, knowing full well its labors and perplexities, and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, infinite in power to aid, and constant in a watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I don't give Rebels in the South vouchers. I would rather furnish rope to hang every d—n one of them."—General James B. Weaver, People's party candidate for President.

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh in his recent speech in New York roasted Hon. Patrick Egan, Minister of the United States to Chili, over red hot coals; and that gentleman has denounced Mr. MacVeagh's remarks about him as "a malicious and rascally attack." What angered the honorable minister more than anything else was Mr. MacVeagh's charge that "his appointment was a disgrace to the country."

Upon the statement that Mr. Egan intended preparing a letter replying to Mr. MacVeagh's attack, the latter gentleman has sent a letter to Mr. Egan telling him that he got all the information he knew about him from the New York Tribune, and says:

"As I furnished in my speech at Cooper Union the exact dates when Mr. Reid and the Tribune made their very serious and repeated attacks upon your character, you will, I trust, see how necessary it is for you to treat them as his attacks, not mine, and to answer him and not me. And if you answer him satisfactorily you need not bother about me; as you must pardon me for saying I never even heard of you till the Tribune gave me the information, and I have neither desire nor reason to think ill of you except what is due to the Tribune's denunciation of you. If you can convict Mr. Reid and the Tribune of falsehood in making them I will accept your justification with pleasure, but I must continue to think you were rather tardy in so grave and serious a matter."

One Republican doth tread upon another's heels so fast they are coming into the Democratic party. Dr. W. C. Boon, of Union, N. Y., who has, it is said, probably addressed more political audiences than any other man living, and who drafted the first Black Republican resolutions in 1855, and has been an ardent supporter of the party ever since, has announced his intention of supporting Cleveland. The stampede is increasing every day.

A Tennessee preacher of the Methodist Church, South, has gotten himself into a curious difficulty. He was director of the Capital City Bank, of West Nashville, which had taken a lot of whisky for a debt and was selling it. In consequence of this the clerkman was brought up before conference on the charge of being a dealer in intoxicating liquors.

Of the thirty professors constituting the faculty of Amherst College, Massachusetts, seven are for Harrison and twenty-three are for Cleveland. The intelligence of the whole country are for Cleveland and his principles, and have been for some time, and it is daily becoming more apparent that the only reliance of the Radicals is on the fact they can fry out of the protected monopolists.

## THE PROSPECT TWO WEEKS AHEAD.

Two weeks from to-day the presidential election will be held, and the question of who will be President of the United States for the next four years will be decided. It will be interesting to note how the situation stands at this stage of the fight, and to see what is the Democratic prospect.

The Democratic campaign managers say, and assert that what they say is no rainbow chasing, that the doubtful States this year include not only New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, as in former years, but also the great Western States, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota as well. In all these a vigorous contest will be kept up until the day of the election, and the result may be determined by the work which will be done in the next two weeks. In New York the indications are strong that the Democrats will win, although the Republicans will make a desperate effort to carry out their colonization and bribery schemes, which are their main reliance for success. It is stated that "the Democratic State committee, which has not been doing much in the way of claiming, has reports from all the counties, which show that there are from 25,000 to 40,000 more Democratic than Republican voters. Unless this majority is converted by some means before November 8th, the Democratic State committee cannot see how New York can be lost to Cleveland and Stevenson. There is no fear of treachery in any quarter. The men who were most conspicuous in their hostility to Mr. Cleveland at the Chicago Convention are now most earnest in his support. To-day there is not a single 'sulker or sore-head' in the Democratic ranks in this State, as far as can be learned." It is confidently claimed that, with harmony and unity in the Democratic ranks, New York is always a Democratic State.

We also read that in New Jersey the factional differences of the followers of Governor Abbott and Senator McPherson have been forgotten, for the time being at least, and no sign of a break in the solid front of the Democracy in New Jersey is apparent in any part of the State. The Democratic managers place more reliance on New Jersey than on any of the doubtful States. Mr. Cleveland carried the State by 4,412 majority in 1884, and 7,149 majority in 1888.

Connecticut is not so certain. At best the Democratic majority there is small, and this year the State has been flooded with Radical boodle, and the old Dudley campaign methods of using bright, crisp \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills will be tried. The Democrats claim, however, that their party is harmonious and full of fight, and they hope to gain many votes on account of the usurpation of the Governorship by so-called Governor Bulkeley for the last year. They do not feel sure of the State, but still consider that they have a better chance of carrying it than have their opponents.

About Indiana it is said that there are no signs of Democratic dissensions there, and Republican money is no longer feared, both because the abandonment of Radicalism by Judge Gresham will cause a loss of thousands of Republican votes, and because the Democrats are on their guard against any more "blocks of five" methods. Mr. Harrison, since his election, has also made many enemies in the State, and for all these reasons a majority of about 10,000 is counted on for Cleveland.

Chairman Harris considers that the electoral votes of Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota are in the balance, and seven electoral votes are counted on from Michigan. This conclusion is based on the facts that, in Wisconsin the German element, which is strong in Milwaukee and other parts of the State, is almost solidly arrayed against the Republican party. The Germans left the party two years ago on the Bennett school-law issue. Since then the leading Journal at Milwaukee has declared for Harrison and Reid and has called the Germans back into the fold. Whether they will go is a question, as the feeling is bitter. It was their vote which gave Governor Peck 28,000 majority in a State which went for Mr. Harrison by more than 21,000 in 1888. Mr. Peck is the Democratic candidate for Governor again this year.

In Illinois Congressman Cable, in charge of the Western Democratic headquarters, says that Republicans no longer laugh when the electoral vote of that State is claimed by the Democracy, and he has news which makes it probable the State will go for Cleveland. So in Minnesota the demand for a reduction of the tariff taxes is stronger there than in any of the Northwestern States, and the Republican candidate for Governor, ex-Congressman Knute Nelson, is as earnest a tariff reformer as Grover Cleveland, and the Minnesota Democratic State committee has assured the national committee that thousands of Republicans will vote for Nelson and Cleveland.

The seven Democratic votes of Michigan will offset the possible loss of Connecticut. So we see that the Democrats have a splendid prospect before them. If they carry the South, New York, New Jersey and Indiana they will win the fight. If they lose Indiana, and gain either Wisconsin and seven of Michigan's votes they will win, and, as we have seen, they have not only a chance to carry all these States named, but that Iowa and one or two of the new States are also doubtful. The Democracy, therefore, have never, in the history of the party, approached a presidential election under brighter conditions.

## THE NEW YORK SUN AND THE FORCE BILL.

When the New York Sun lets Constitutional law alone (e. g. Ravenport's contempt of the Congressional Committee), it is as readable as any of the New York dailies, although Mr. Dana's snap is missed from its editorial columns, and it will hold on to its eccentricities about the tariff. But however eccentric the Sun chooses to be, we of the South owe it an immense debt of gratitude for the noble, unselfish way in which it has thrown its immense influence steadily against the horrible suggestions to subject us to a Force bill. There hardly ever appears an issue of the Sun wanting in a vigorous attack on this infamous measure. Look at it when you will and you will see an editorial concluding with this pretty phrase: "No Force bill—no negro domination."

The Sun, in common with every sensible man, recognizes the fact that to enact Lodge's Force bill means the end of representative government. It is neither more nor less than a plan for those in

power to control the choice of their successors. This, of course, is the end of popular elections, and the beginning of the most hateful of all despotisms—a popular government in name, a despotism in fact. This is a despotism in which the people suffer from the oppressions of many despots in place of one, and this is what the Sun and all sensible men know that the Force bill means. In fighting the Force bill, therefore, the Sun is fighting for popular rights in all parts of the country.

But every one knows the Force bill is intended for the oppression of us in the South. It would certainly be enforced here; it might be allowed to sleep in the North and West. In fighting the Force bill, therefore, the Sun is distinctly fighting our battle. "No Force bill—no negro domination," is the true text of its efforts, and this fully exposes its infamous purpose. "Negro Domination" of the South is the goal aimed at by it, and foolish, deluded Third party Virginians are weak enough to be misled into supporting Weaver and bringing this dire curse upon themselves. Their folly hardly falls short of a crime.

## A GREAT STRIKE THREATENED.

The special London correspondence of the New York Sun for Sunday contains the following:

"What promises to be the greatest strike in all history, growing out of the Lancashire cotton trade troubles, is now apparently inevitable. On November 8th 80,000 operatives will leave their looms and sixteen or seventeen million spindles will become silent. The issue has been described, but it can be restated in a word. The manufacturers insist on a 5 per cent. reduction in wages. The operatives admit that the market is so unsteady that they cannot afford to work on such reduced money for present services. Efforts to reach an agreement have been long continued, but they are now abandoned. Never was a labor battle so carefully prepared for, and with both sides so thoroughly equipped and organized. The operatives have the strongest and wealthiest organization in the world. Their resources are so great that they can remain idle for several weeks without actual suffering, for the first time in England. The employers also are in a compact and well-disciplined body, holding the control of half the spindles in the whole cotton trade. They will really gain strength from a certain term of non-production. So the struggle, from the present outlook, has no terrors for them. A few mills in the combination will probably pay the fine which the rules of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation impose on its members and delay the enforcement of the reduction for some little time after November 8th. The battle will probably be a bloodless one, for a long time, at least. The operatives are intelligent, and they have shown no bitterness in the dispute thus far. In most of the cities and towns affected the cotton trade furnishes almost the sole local industry. There will therefore be a clear field for a great, well-balanced campaign, which cannot fail to command the attention and interest of the world."

The operatives have an undoubted right to quit work if they choose to do so, and no one has any right whatever to interfere with them, or in any way to restrain them from exercising that right if they see fit to do it. The employers equally have a right to refuse to pay the wages in question and no one has any right whatever to interfere with them in the exercise of that right. Great Britain has a Government of law, and, if the strike takes place as threatened, we will see it progress under a strict enforcement and protection by the authorities of the rights of each side. The operatives will be thoroughly protected in their right to discontinue work, the employers will be thoroughly protected in their right to be exempt from being molested by the strikers while the strike is on. Any new employees whom they may take into their service will also receive complete protection from intimidation or injuries at the hands of the old employees. We shall, therefore, see just what a strike conducted with a strict regard for the rights of all parties is worth.

In our judgment it will demonstrate that, as a method for improving his condition, it is the greatest mistake the laboring man can make. Here will be 80,000 men idle for an indefinite time, and, when the strike is ended what will the situation be? They will find that their places have been filled as those of the Home-stead strikers have been, and they will be adrift for bread upon the cold charities of the world.

A strike is one form of violence. It is the declaration of a purpose by one party to coerce another party into conforming its conduct to the first party's will. This was never yet accomplished except by war and never will be. While peace prevails, argument and reason are the only weapons with which results can be achieved, and the sooner the laboring population thoroughly learns this fact the better it will be for all parties.

## A HOTEL THE NEED OF RICHMOND.

There is no city in America so historic as Richmond. It may be called in some sense the cradle of the great men of the Revolution and of the early days of the nation. It was the headquarters of statesmen before the war, it was the capital of the Confederacy, and every mind interested in the great drama that culminated at Appomattox involuntarily turns upon Richmond as its most interesting point. Richmond has huge possibilities of a city worthy of her fame, if her elements of greatness were properly used. We dare affirm that the hotel registers of few cities in America will show persons visiting them that come from so many and such distant quarters. We constitute an epic that all mankind is deeply interested in. We are visited from every quarter by the sight-seers, the curious and the learned.

Richmond's great need is a hotel that is up to the mark in all modern improvements, and kept according to the demands of those who travel for pleasure, and these demand accommodations, attention and diet of the first order. We would not disparage the hotels that we have, but we can say, without injustice to them, that they are not equal to what the public demands. We have many wealthy citizens, and many progressive, broad-minded ones. Can they not find profitable investment for money in erecting and conducting a first-class hotel in Richmond, up, in all respects, to what the situation demands? In the way of advertising Richmond's advantages, its value would be incalculable. Our business men should think on this subject, and think on it carefully. We shall never have the place that is our due until the traveling public receives from us the attention which it demands.

Mr. David Dudley Field, in November Forum, announces his intention to vote

for Cleveland. He says that in his view "Mr. Harrison represents paternal Government; Mr. Cleveland constitutional Government; Mr. Harrison industrial monopoly; Mr. Cleveland holds, or his party holds for him, that the Government should take care of the people; Mr. Cleveland holds, and his party holds, that the people should take care of themselves and their Government." This is as clear a statement in a paragraph of the differences between the two candidates and their principles they teach as if it had been expressed in a column.

A good deal of apprehension has been expressed lest West Virginia should go against Cleveland. Mr. Chilton, chairman of the Democratic committee of that State, writes very differently. He says that no fear need now be felt that West Virginia may not be kept in the Democratic column. This confidence is based on the fact that the Democratic leaders have become familiar with the means the Republicans relied on to carry the State, and have taken measures to neutralize and defeat them.

Hon. John R. Fellows, in his speech in this city last night, said that there is not a Republican in New York who does not know that the State is going for Cleveland, and that even if the Republicans came to Harlem river with 100,000 majority there would be votes enough in New York city and Brooklyn to snow them under. Mr. Fellows has been prominent in New York politics for many years, and ought to be the highest authority. He no doubt knows that of which he speaks.

## Democratic Appointments.

HQ'S STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Oct. 10, 1892.

FITZGERALD LEE.

Augusta, October 24th.

Mecklenburg (specials), October 27th, 28th and 29th.

Accomac, October 31st.

Northampton, November 1st.

Norfolk City, November 2d.

Nansmond, November 3d.

JOHN GODDE.

Nelson, October 24th.

CAMP PATTERSON.

Fluvanna, October 24th.

R. H. CARDWELL.

King George, November 3d.

A. A. FLEGGAR.

Washington, October 24th.

Wise, October 24th.

S. V. SOUTHWALL.

Fauquier, October 24th.

HOLMES CONRAD.

Craig, October 24th.

P. C. KENT.

Augusta, October 24th.

Rockingham (Huntsville), October 26th.

Halifax, October 24th.

WILLIAM H. MANN.

Orange, October 24th.

Bowling Green, October 25th.

BAKER P. LEE.

Westmoreland, October 24th.

Middlesex, October 24th.

M. Q. BOLT.

Halifax, October 24th and special.

Clover Hill, October 24th.

W. T. SUTHERLIN.

Patrick, October 24th.

Clover Hill, October 24th.

R. H. CARDWELL.

King William, October 25th.

THOMAS L. ROSSER.

Fauquier, October 24th.

H. E. FOLLARD.

Patrick, October 24th.

JOHN E. MARNEY.

Brunswick, October 24th.

Surry, October 24th.

EPHA HUNTON, JR.

Bowling Green, October 24th.

R. C. MARSHALL.

Brunswick, October 24th.

GEORGE M. HARRISON.

Page, October 24th.

Christiansburg, October 25th.

HENRY W. FLORENCE.

Bedford, October 24th.

Radford (night), October 25th.

THOMAS N. PAGE.

Fauquier, October 24th.

ORANGE PERKINS.

Cumberland, October 24th.

Amelia, October 24th.

MICHAEL WOOD.

Page, October 24th.

Madison, October 27th.

(Judge Staples' Essex appointment withdrawn.)

BASIL E. GORDON, Chairman.

## LAI'D GENTLY TO REST.

Funeral Services of the Lamented Mann S. Valentine—The Interment.

A plain, cloth-covered casket with heavily mounted silver handles, enclosed the mortal remains of a noble soul which only the day before had taken its flight heavenward, leaving behind the body after an eventful and fruitful life of almost three score and ten. The lid was completely hidden from view by beautiful flowers, the tender gift of the now fatherless children.

It was at St. James Episcopal church, on Sunday afternoon about 3 o'clock, that a large congregation of mourning friends assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the late benefactor, Mr. Mann S. Valentine.

In keeping with the views and wishes of the deceased the sad ceremonies were of a plain and simple character. The Rev. John K. Mason, D. D., rector of the church, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. G. Preston Nash, of Christ church, the former assistant rector of St. James. The choir consisted of the Misses Kate, Louise and Mary Meade, and Messrs. Robert A. Harrison, C. H. Gordon and August Meade. Mr. Phil. Fugate presided at the organ. They were all near relatives or close friends of the deceased and his family.

The casket containing the remains was borne by colored employees of the deceased, at his wish expressed shortly before his death. Before leaving the house of the late Mr. Valentine, it was carried, according to his wishes, into the garden, thence through the museum-room, the library, the parlor and other apartments of the residence where the deceased had been accustomed to receive his friends.

The remains were met at the door of the church by Rev. Mr. Mason and Rev. Mr. Nash, and the funeral services were held in strict conformity with the ritual of the Episcopal Church. At the close of the services, while the choir was singing the hymn "Abide with Me," the funeral cortege slowly left the sacred building, wending its way towards Hollywood, where the interment was to take place.

The attendance was one of the largest ever seen in this city. People from the various walks of life were present.

A large gathering collected around the grave at Hollywood, hundreds of men and women having walked from the church to the resting place. After the committal service of the Church the children of the Female Orphan Asylum formed around the grave and sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the audience was deeply affected by this simple but touching tribute of Mr. Valentine's little admirers. Before leaving each orphan threw a flower in the grave.

The Governor Can't Go.

Governor McKinney has declined the invitations of Senator Daniel and Mr. P. A. Krise, in Lynchburg, to visit that city on next Thursday when Senator Hill will deliver a speech to the Democrats of the Hill City.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of Mr. N. C. Manson, of Lynchburg, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Western Lunatic Asylum, and Mr. P. A. Krise, of Lynchburg, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Governor McKinney yesterday removed the political disabilities of R. Lee Ganes, of Danville.

## THE COHEN COMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

DAMAGED BY WATER, these goods must go for little. Yesterday looked like wash day up on the top floor. In some way a faucet was left running Saturday night on an upper floor and the water came through the ceiling to the ruination of a lot of white goods. We've dried them out as well as we could, and this morning you can pick from the wreckage.

Corsets, some not hurt much; some fared badly—

1a Belle, size 18, was \$2.00, for 50c.  
Florence Corset Waist, 27 inch, was \$1; now 25c.  
C. P. Corset, sizes 23 and 26, were \$2.50; now \$1.  
J. & C. French, two-tone Corsets, 18, 21, 23 and 24, they were 75c; now 25c.  
12c Corset, sizes 21, 23, 25 and 27, were \$3; now \$1.25.  
W. B. Corset, 18, was \$1.00; now 25c.  
Warner's Health Corset (nursing), sizes 24 and 25, were \$1.50; now 60c.  
20 or more Corsets at 15c.

Pillow Case Muslin fared badly—

4-inch goes to 60c.  
A very superior 42-inch goes to 15c.  
A 45-inch piece goes to same price—14c.  
A 5-4 piece goes to 15c.

We hope to get off with charging \$175 to profit and loss—wrong side—for the mishap.

Another mishap—they seldom come singly. We bought two many of these pretty Plush and Glace Silk Capes for Children. Let's face the fact bravely. Little beauties! \$1, instead of \$1.37. All the newest colorings.

Plenty of those 10c quilts we've been out of.

New shapes in felt hats came in yesterday.

The highly popular Prince of Wales ostrich plumes—50c, 75c and \$1 are the leaders. Handsome up to \$9 each.

There's plenty to repay you for a visit to the millinery rooms, but we just drop these few hints.

NEW EVENING SILKS! A

grand line came in yesterday, embracing all the newest things, in delicate colorings and combinations. Come see them! There are white brocades with rich embroidered figures; Duchess Satin with stripes formed of the most exquisite little flowers; silver brocades, gold brocades, two-toned effects—but, come see.

Some Silk Skirt offerings—pretty enough to tempt any purse—

\$1.19. Black and Colored Silk, quilted.  
\$3.50. Surah, lined with silk, black and colors.  
\$6.98. Striped Surah, prettily finished.  
\$9.98. Solid colors, steel or old rose; unlined; light and elegant.  
\$7.00. Surah, black and colors; elegantly made and daintily unlined.  
\$5.00. Changeable Silk in various colors; unlined.  
\$10. Heavy Taffeta, black, three ruffles. All these skirts are made as carefully as the done at home.  
Silk-Knitted Skirts—a pleasing novelty—\$6.00 and \$4.50.  
Woolen-Knitted Skirts, colored, very desirable at \$5.98, \$1.98, 88c (wool mixed), 75c and 45c.  
Quilted Black morsels \$1.00.  
Elegant Black Alpaca \$4.75, \$2.75, \$1.45.  
The Black Satin is a particularly attractive at \$1.98, \$1.45 and 90c.

If you appreciate pretty things go to the Art Goods counter.

Table Covers of silk, embroidered in gold, \$5.00 to \$7.  
Silk Table Linens, \$2.25 to 75c.  
Monochromes, Head Rests, Cushions, Photograph Cases and so forth.